

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor

VOLUME XXIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, AUG. 15, 1907.

NUMBER 40.

Crawford County Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sherriff ..... Chas. W. Amidon  
Clerk ..... Jas. J. Collier  
Register ..... H. W. H. H. H.  
Treasurer ..... W. J. J. J. J.  
Prosecutor ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Judge of Probate ..... W. J. J. J. J.  
Circuit Court Commissioner ..... W. J. J. J. J.  
Surveyor ..... A. L. Newman Jr.

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch ..... O. F. Hanes  
Beaver Creek ..... Charles Silby  
Maple Forest ..... Wm. S. Chasler  
Grayling ..... O. Palmer  
Preston ..... C. Craven

Village Officers.

President ..... J. F. Hum  
Vice President ..... Fred Nardin  
Treasurer ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Clerk ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Auditor ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Assessor ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Fire Marshal ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Health Officer ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Police ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Sanitary Officer ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Social Officer ..... J. J. J. J. J.  
Society Meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Worship at 10 o'clock, 11:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school 10 a. m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

Presbyterian Church.

Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after morning service. P. M. C. at 6:30 p. m. Friday meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Frank Locker, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. A. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Prayer Meeting, 7:30 a. m. Sabbath school 11:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.

Rev. A. C. Kildegaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school 9 a. m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock, 11:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m. On Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time" 8 o'clock, Pastor: J. J. J. J. J.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 8 o'clock, P. M. O. PALMER, Post Com. A. L. FORD, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. L. WINSLOW, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120

Meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. BATES, Sec. J. F. HUM, H. P.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137

Meets every Tuesday evening. GEO. MCGILLUGH, N. G. PETER BORCHERT, Sec.

Crawford Tent, K. O. T. M. M. 192

Meets first and third Saturdays in each month. WM. WOODFIELD, Com. T. NOLAN, R. K.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 88

Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. JOHN LEEBE, W. M. MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 780

Meets second and last Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock, P. M. J. J. WOODBURN, R. S.

Compensation Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.

Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at 8 o'clock, P. M. ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Hive, 690, L. O. T. M. M.

Meets first and third Friday of each month. EMMA AMOS, Lady Com. ANNIE EISENHAUER, Record Keeper

Garfield Circle, No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MRS. DELVIAN SMITH President. CORDELLA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 984

Meets at 8 o'clock, P. M. first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m. ELIZA BROTT, Master. F. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, P. M. B. G. CLARK, W. C. M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening. ADA DEXTER, N. G. ANNA EISENHAUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of U. E.

Meets first and last Thursday of each month. W. K. CALLARD, Sec. and Treas.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fournier's Drug Store. Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m. Residence, Fournier's Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. MERRIMAN, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office 201 Opera House. Night Calls at office.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Resident's Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

Representing Attorney for Crawford County FIRE INSURANCE.

## ALANG OF NEW GUINEA.

Grass That Makes Fierce Warfare on All Other Kinds of Vegetation.

Dr. Fock, the Austrian anthropologist, who has spent a long time in New Guinea studying its natives and its geography, tells of a remarkable variety of grass that makes fierce warfare upon other kinds of vegetation so that practically nothing else grows where it gets a foothold.

The natives call it alang. It has a tall, thick and tough stalk, but its greatest peculiarity is its roots, which spread out through every particle of earth they reach and give it a matted texture something like felt. There is really no room left for the roots of any other kind of vegetation.

Fields of alang cannot exist in forests because the plant does not thrive in the shade. Neither can any kind of tree make headway in a patch of alang.

The two kinds of vegetation are antagonistic. One will not grow where the other exists. Large patches of alang are found surrounded by timber and remain there like islands, for no trees will grow in them. Between the alang and the forest is a sort of neutral zone, for the shade of the high trees prevents the development of the grass.

The New Guinea natives help to extend the area covered by this grass. Each year they make a new clearing in the forest for their little plantations. As soon as the grass is abandoned the alang takes firm lodgment there. It has won just so much territory from the forest and it yields to no comers.

## WEALTH OF CANADIAN FARMERS.

Are at Present Lending Money to the Manufacturers.

There is no question that the largest percentage of the amount at present on deposit in Canadian banks (some \$750,000,000) is controlled by the agricultural community. This vast amount is in addition to the large sums on deposit with trust and loan companies and in farm mortgages, for it is well known that in recent years the aggregate of farm mortgages, in Ontario and Quebec particularly, has been depressed. The farmers to-day as a class are not borrowers, but lenders. This is markedly so in Ontario.

Turning to the other side of the banking returns, it is observed that current loans and discounts, which represent the volume of money employed in the manifold industries of the country, have increased in just about the same ratio as the deposits.

In other words, the manufacturers of the country and those engaged in other lines of activity are borrowing the capital required in their various enterprises from the farmers.

## Nature Fake.

"You know Haeckel, Ernst Haeckel, the wonderful German scientist of Jena?" Well, said a globe trotter, "I have seen that man eat snakes, monkeys, and iguanas."

"It was in Ceylon, in a village called Belgana. We were spending the winter there, and we had a fine time, although it was too hot. Haeckel ate his queer food in his daily curries, taking the profoundest scientific interest in them."

"His old cook to-day would give him a curried snake to-morrow an iguana, the next day a sea spider, the day after a monkey, and Haeckel would laugh, taste the meat curiously, and if it was good, eat it with appetite."

"A strange man, a scientific machine—yet very lovable—if a centipede was sweet and tender, he would as soon eat it as chicken."

## Fewer Love Letters Now.

"It's wonderful how few love letters are recalled through the mails these days," remarked a postoffice attaché the other day. "I can remember when scores of swains came in every day to take advantage of the postal provisions for recalling letters after they had been mailed. It is not difficult to notice a great falling off in the proportion of the letters from young men to girls that are recalled. I take it that people are getting more careful about what they say. Then there is another reason—the telephone. Young men do not write love letters so much when they can call their sweethearts on the phone and have a few minutes' chat with them every day or two in a neighboring city. Still, I don't suppose the old-fashioned love letter will ever be entirely supplanted."

## Sacred Trees of India.

There are many sacred trees of India which enter largely into the religious life of the Hindus. Chief among these is the samli tree and the trembling peepul. Nearly all the higher hills and rocks in the plains are crowned each by a temple, shrine or sacred tree. The peepul is known as the king of trees. It is the most holy, and the three great spirits of the Hindu dwell therein. The worship of the tree is the worship of the triad Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu. Almost every Indian village has its peepul tree, with a raised platform or altar around it. The devout remove their shoes before it and make obeisance before proceeding on their way.

## Found the Right Principle.

"Much of my success in life," said the millionaire, "was due to the advice of my friends."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the skeptical person.

"Yes," replied the man of millions. "I have listened to it—but never followed it."

## HOW TO CURE A NOSE BLEED.

Some Suggestions Made to a Sufferer by a Sympathetic Crowd.

A man whose nose was bleeding stood in the alley near the sidewalk south of the Dwight building the other afternoon, his head bowed and the blood dropping rapidly to the ground. A crowd of sympathisers and questioners gathered around him, says the Kansas City Star.

"Say, fellow, if your right nostril is bleeding hold your left hand high in the air for a minute or two," one man suggested. Up went the hand of the sufferer.

"A better way to stop it is to hold a key down your back as far as possible, something like this," another member of the crowd suggested. The man with the bleeding nose fumbled in his pocket for a second and brought forth a key, which he shoved down his back and held it there for a time.

"A better way than that is to stick a roll of paper or something under the upper lip," a third one suggested. The man drew a piece of paper from his pocket and stuck it under the upper lip.

"Say, pardner, the trouble is your blood has a tendency to flow upward. Now, if you will stand on your head and allow the blood to flow the other way it will stop that nose bleeding at once."

This was too much for the man with the bleeding nose. Holding a handkerchief to his nose he pushed a way through the crowd and walked rapidly down the street.

"If that man would only lay flat on his back and hold his feet in the air his nose would stop bleeding at once," was a parting suggestion. But the man with the bleeding nose did not hear him.

## PAID MONEY FOR A PEEP.

Children Alleged Woman Sold Holes in Baseball Fence.

Charged with selling permission to outsiders to come into her yard and look through the holes in her fence at the baseball game at Piedmont park without a license, Mrs. M. Hatchett appeared in the police court at Atlanta, Ga., and after a hearing she was allowed her freedom by the Recorder.

Detective Lookhart made the case at the instance of the police officer at the park. It was stated that Mrs. Hatchett charged five cents a head to look through the cracks and holes in her fence, which is part of the fence enclosing the baseball ground, and see the games. One little boy was in court as witness, and testified to having paid Mrs. Hatchett's little girl a nickel to see the game, but not being well pleased with the location had his money refunded and left.

Mrs. Hatchett denied that she charged any money for looking through the holes. There was no evidence produced during the trial that Mrs. Hatchett was engaged in such a business, and Judge Broyles dismissed the case on condition that the lady did not accept any pay from those people whom she allowed to go into her yard and see the games.

## Choir Boys' Pet Snakes.

Garter snakes, grass snakes, and water snakes nearly stamped the congregation of a northwest district church on Sunday morning last, owing to one of the vested choir boys taking a pet garter snake to the choir loft on the previous Sunday, on which day, while the sermon was in progress, the owner of the pet allowed the reptile to crawl over the choir railing and around his neck, much to the amusement of the other choir boys. During the week following every boy in the choir went hunting for snakes. As a result nearly a dozen snakes of the harmless varieties were taken to service last Sunday.

Several of the boys became frightened at the hissing and darting tongues of their new found pets and the reptiles escaped and were soon wriggling under the feet of the members of the congregation. Screams of women who saw the snakes nearly broke up the meeting. Quiet was restored after the sexton had captured the serpents.—Philadelphia Record.

## Perfumed Flower Bracelets.

A new fancy of midday's is for perfumed flower bracelets with which to hold up her long gloves. The bracelet seems to be composed of a wreath of flowers, under which is an elastic band. Between the band and the wreath is hidden a tiny sachet bag. Midday nowadays carries upon her wrist a little bag composed of overlapping iridescent scales by means of a ribbon which exactly matches the shade of the bag. The bag is lined with chamomile skin containing several little pockets.

She has also discovered a new salad fork that has one of the prongs sharpened like a knife. This little conceit does away with the embarrassment naturally attendant upon attempting to cut salad leaves with a dull fork, as etiquette has hitherto demanded.

## Uncertain.

"How far will that tankful of gasoline carry your machine?" "Can't tell."

"Well, approximately?" "Don't know. Sometimes I get 200 miles without a stop and sometimes I can't go more than two."

"How do you explain such a variation?"

"Easy. Without interference I can run 200 miles. But last week a tankful carried me only two miles when a bunch of whitebait and a constable's badge and an old toad were asked."

## CAUGHT THE FAIR CULPRIT.

How the Naval Officer Recovered His Lost Buttons.

It happened on one of the United States cruisers now at Hampton roads, says the Washington Herald. A lieutenant, having met two very charming ladies while ashore, invited them on board for luncheon. They came and were shown over the ship. They lingered long in the lieutenant's room, which was daintily furnished, and they admired his photographs of home. When he was summoned on deck he left them there. Returning, he took them to luncheon and, having to go on duty in the afternoon, he excused himself so as to get into uniform. Alas! he found that every button on his best coat had been cut off and then he remembered that one of his fair guests had been rather importunate on the seawater question. He got her alone after luncheon and ascertained her of the theft and after some persuasion she confessed that the buttons were in her corsage. With some firmness the lieutenant led the culprit to his cabin, pointed silently to the damaged coat on the bunk, produced needle and thread and, going out, locked the door on the outside. In half an hour he returned, unlocked the door, found that his coat was once more in excellent order and then, with great gallantry, bowed the lady over the side. She has not been invited to luncheon on the same ship since.

## A FASHION FROM WAR.

How Flat Watches Took Place of the Old-Time "Turnips."

When the neat man takes into himself a watch as this is parchment he little thinks that this watch suits him from army regulations. Up to the time of the Allies taking Paris the ordinary watch was convex in shape and called from its outline a "turnip." The officers of the Russian and other armies objected to this because its bulbous form made the uniform of a man on parade look untidy, whether it was carried in the coat or the fob. Here in Paris, however, they found that the watchmakers of the Palais Royal had contrived a chronometer which got over the difficulty. Flat watches were the fashion in Paris. The English when they appeared in the streets of the French capital marched in not in gala dress such as the others wore, but in the regiment which they had worn on campaign. Great was the impression which their habiliments created. But they at once adopted the smart flat watch and brought it back to England for our own manufacturers to copy.—London Standard.

## Paddy and Tamas.

A voice from the jungle of Burma is heard in the following letter from a missionary correspondent to the Christian Herald: "The Lord has sent me \$10 from a friend in New York. I will buy that for the three native houses and an addition to this one I live in and pay for its transport here besides. Another gift also came and with it I have paid this new man's wages for one week, bought a small supply of dried fish, paid for a fresh supply of stamps and left a little for daily needs. Our store of rice is fast melting away and daily the prayer is offered at morning and evening worship, before the children and heathen visitors, that the Lord will send money for more rice, for paddy and for the taxes, which are now due."

## Creatures of the Wild.

"Wild animals and birds are no more angelic than human beings. In every family, in every herd and in every cage, from tigers to doves, the strong bully and oppress the weak and drive them to the wall. Of all quadrupeds, deer are the greatest fools, wolves are the meanest, apes the most cunning, bears the most constant and open-minded, and elephants the most intellectual. Of birds, the parrots and cockatoos are the most philosophic, the cranes are the most domineering, the darters are the most treacherous, the gallinaceous birds have the least common sense, and the swimming birds are by far the quickest to recognize protection and accept it."—N. Y. Sun.

## Photographing the Mirages.

The photograph represented a palm grove, a lake and a caravan of laden camels and white-robed Arabs moving in stately file across the pale desert. "That is a picture of a mirage, or fata morgana," said the traveler. "I took it in the Sahara, not far from Tombouctou. There was really nothing there but sand—wastes on wastes of sand, but my dazed eyes saw that mirage and my camera saw it, too. This is the only mirage picture I have ever got. I have tried in Ceylon, in Egypt and in Morocco to photograph various mirages, but always in vain. There are scarcely six mirage photos in existence."

## Words and Deeds.

"There never was a time in my life, fellow citizens," exclaimed the candidate, "when I hadn't the courage to call a spade a spade!" "Yes," spoke up an old farmer in the audience; "and there never was a time in your life when you had the courage to take one in your hand!"

## A Misunderstanding.

In his bathing suit the little fellow was digging in the sand. "Why, Jimmy," said a lady, "how (I asked you) are you?" He continued to dig calmly. "Did you hear me yell?" he asked, without looking up.

## Words and Deeds.

"Does it not throw a shade of bitterness into your heart," said the poetic youth, "to see the trees all leafless and to hear the wind sighing in mournful monotony?" Does it not make you feel that there is too much that is bleak in the world?"

"No," answered the practical youth. "It does not."

"Why?"

"Because my father is in the coal business."—Stray Strodes.

## No Cause to Worry Over Size of Army.

Gen. Bell, chief of staff, thinks the army is going to rack and ruin. It is not big enough to begin with, and is growing smaller all the time. It also has other faults, but paucity in numbers is the worst. The reason, according to Gen. Bell's view, why there are too few men in the army is because wages are not paid enough. The wages of a private are only \$13 a month, in addition to his necessary living expenses, which, allowing \$5 a week for bed and board, would make his services to the government bring him in a gross return of \$33 or \$35 a month. This is about \$1.25 a day. Able bodied, unskilled laborers are able to earn from \$1.50 to \$2 and more a day, according to the locality and work offered.

Men who have ambition and a fair measure of pride choose the work at home with its more lucrative remuneration and opportunities of self-improvement. They give the army a wide berth. The result is that a large proportion of the material that goes into the army is social and industrial riff-raff. Many criminals enlist to conceal their identity or escape the penitentiary. The loafer and the village "no-account" find their way into the ranks after all other devices for living on the community have been exhausted. Very few who enlist are capable, self-enslaving, reliable men. In a sense they are better off under the restraints and discipline of military life than as trouble makers at home.

But what kind of an army do they make? How much are they worth in the supreme test of war? Our regular army is not and never has been dependable for meeting any grave emergency, such as a civil or international conflict. It is too small to be of consequence, even if its quality were high. The volunteer is the safeguard of American independence and prestige. There is more strength in a regiment of civilians who drop their avocations in defence of the country than in two regiments of any standing army on earth where service is compulsory, as in Europe, or where it is cheaply rendered, as in the United States.

The military ought to be sufficient in size and morale to guarantee domestic order. To this end its needs are rather of quality than of numbers. In case of war that might test our national strength it would be only the nucleus of an army and an insignificant nucleus at that. What we should have to meet such possibilities are well-trained, intelligent, capable officers who could in an emergency drill hosts of courageous civilians. There is no cause for worry over the size of our standing army; it can be increased as desired by simply raising the pay.

## To Fight Catalog Houses.

Chicago, July 12.—War has been declared on the great catalog houses of Chicago and other cities by the 500,000 retail merchants of the west. In one of the most striking economic movements this country has ever known, the small dealers are fighting, as they say, for their lives.

The mammoth institutions, employing thousands of workers, doing their business entirely thru the medium of their bulky catalogs, spending no money in the communities whence they derive annually millions of dollars of patronage, are forcing increasing numbers of home merchants to the wall, and so their opponents claim are "making commercial graveyards of once prosperous towns."

In this life or death struggle, jobbers and manufacturers are also involved with the retail merchants.

An organized attack on the catalog institutions is to be made by the Home Trade League of America, which has existed for several months in Chicago, largely as a public bureau, but which is shortly to incorporate and institute a more systematic and aggressive campaign against the catalog houses thru a board of 21 managers, with a vice-president and an advisory committee of ten members from each state.

The backbone of the league is formed of commercial associations, national, state and local in character, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas and Minnesota. The officers of associations in scores of cities are in constant correspondence with the league, which will continue to have its national headquarters in this city. Officers of the league will be selected from the most aggressive of the leaders of these associations of business men.

Alfred G. Clark is manager of the league.

## No Poetry in His Business.

"Does it not throw a shade of bitterness into your heart," said the poetic youth, "to see the trees all leafless and to hear the wind sighing in mournful monotony?" Does it not make you feel that there is too much that is bleak in the world?"

"No," answered the practical youth. "It does not."

"Why?"

"Because my father is in the coal business."—Stray Strodes.

## Wanted:

Girls to work in silk factory, good wages, clean work and first class board at low cost. Write at once for particulars.

Richardson Silk Co., BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

## Notice.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any subdivide thereof of record:

Take Notice, that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after the date of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Register in Chancery of the county in which the lands lie, of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent. additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

Description Sec. Town Range Amt pd for year  
28 25N 2W \$22.96 1888  
2.41 1889  
26.08 1892  
1896  
6.77 1903  
3.22 1904  
1.10 1905  
Total \$30.08

Amount necessary to redeem, \$130.08 plus the fees of the sheriff.

FRED M. WATERMAN & Wife, Place of business, Roscommon, Mich.

Dated, Dec. 22, 1906.

To Charles Reed, South Branch Township, Crawford Co., Mich., grantee under the last record deed, in the regular chain of title, to said land James Utter, Roscommon, Mich., grantee under the last record deed, tax deed issued by the Auditor General.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF CRAWFORD CO. Grayling, Mich., January 25, 1907.

I hereby certify and return that after enquiry, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of James Utter, or the heirs, or the whereabouts of the executor, administrator or trustee or guardian of said James Utter.

Fee? CHARLES W. AMIDON, Sheriff of Crawford County.

## Sale of State Tax Land.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE Lansing, July 20, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that the following described abandoned tax lands situate in Crawford County, deeded to the state by the Auditor General under the provision of Sec. 127, Act 206 of the public acts of 1893, and acts amendatory thereto, have been withdrawn from homestead entry under the provisions of Act 144 of the public acts of 1901 and approved, and will be offered for sale at public auction to be held at the State Land Office, in the city of Lansing, on Thursday August 29th A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock a. m., and will become subject to purchase in the manner prescribed by law.

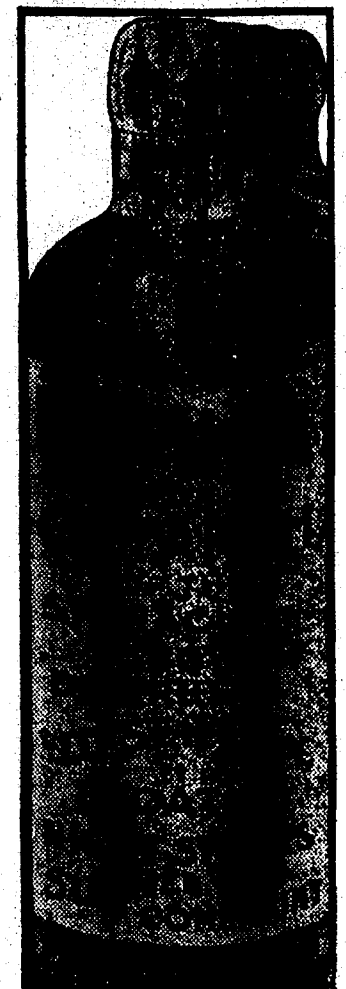
WILLIAM H. ROSE, Commissioner.







## HEALTH NOTES FOR AUGUST.



August is the month of internal catarrhs. The mucous membranes, especially of the bowels, are very liable to congestion causing summer complaint, and catarrh of the bowels and other internal organs. Pe-pu-na is an excellent remedy for all these conditions.

### A GRAVESTONE OF 1638.

Said to be the oldest one in America—Now in Boston.

In a glass case in the rooms of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, in Somerset street, Boston, is a gravestone that came from the oldest marked grave in America, in the burying ground at the corner of Dudley street and Columbia road, Dorchester.

A few years ago John A. Fowle, of Dorchester, while delving among the other tombstones, came across the stone, just beneath the surface of the earth, over the grave where it had presumably fallen, says The Boston Post.

Before this gravestone was found the oldest marked grave was supposed to be located at Jamestown, Va. The stone from the Dorchester grave has the following inscription:

"Here lies the bodies of Mr. Barnard Capen and Mrs. Joan Capen, his wife. He died Nov. 8, 1638; aged 76 years; and she died March 26, 1655, aged 75 years."

The old Dorchester burying ground, which was started in 1631 in a plot only five rods square, now holds the remains of distinguished men, among them Governor William Stoughton, founder of Stoughton Hall, Harvard College, who died in 1701.

Beneath the trees at the corner of Columbia road and Dudley street is the tomb of William Pease, a schoolmaster, which bears the following epitaph:

"Ye epitaph of William Pease, which he himself made while he was yet living in remembrance of his own death, and left to be engraven on his tomb, yet as being dead he might warn posterity as a resurrection of a dead man bespeaking ye reader."

The temperature of the atmosphere cools on an average about 1 degree for every 200 feet that we ascend or warm at the same rate as we descend. The mean temperature at the north pole is 0 and at the equator between 80 and 90 degrees. We can, therefore, get into a temperature 1 degree colder for every seventy or eighty miles that we travel north and in a temperature 1 degree warmer for every seventy or eighty miles that we travel south.

## High-Priced Meat

may be a

Blessing

If it gives one the chance to know the tremendous value of a complete change of diet.

Try this for breakfast:

A Little Fruit.

A Dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream.

A Soft-Boiled Egg.

Some Nice, Crisp Toast.

Cup of Well-made

Portum Food Coffee.

That's all, and you feel comfortable and well-fed until lunch.

THEN REPEAT.

And at night have a liberal meat and vegetable dinner, with a Grape-Nut pudding for dessert.

Such a diet will make a change in your health and strength worth a trial.

"There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in page.

## BIG STRIKE SPREADS.

TELEGRAPH KEYS IN MANY CITIES ARE QUIET.

Suspension of Wire Communication Affects All Lines of Business—Daily Newspapers and Market Centers Are Hardest Hit.

With Chicago as the center, the strike of the commercial telegraphers had spread to nearly every section of the country Sunday. The strike fever seemed to run rampant, city following city in suffering isolation until the telegraph offices of thirty-five cities had been deserted by the keymen. Chicago was virtually isolated. Although a few leased wires were working when the operators employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in Chicago walked out on strike at midnight Thursday the industry of the entire country was affected. The men quit work after voting a sympathetic strike to aid the Los Angeles operators, who struck twenty-four hours earlier. Their immediate reason was that the company officials insisted on their working on Los Angeles wires with strike-breaking operators at the western end.

Come from Other Cities. Operators have been called in from the smaller towns and cities and there are many recruits also from the ranks of "graduates" men and women who have left the vocation and are in other lines of business.

New York sent many telegraphers to Chicago to aid in the strike.

## NEWS DISPATCHES ARE MEAGER.

Strike Curtails All Messages, Even Over the Leased Wires.

Owing to the almost complete interruption of telegraphic communication between various parts of the country the news dispatches in the city dailies, both those sent out by the Associated Press and those received over special leased wires, were greatly curtailed. When the command, "Strike," was flashed to Chicago at midnight Thursday every union operator in the Western Union office stopped right in the middle of his dispatch, signalled "30," closed his key and left his desk. Postal operators followed Saturday, and Chicago was practically isolated from the rest of the country so far as telegraphic communication was concerned.

Many portions of the country were entirely cut off from the news centers and even the messages received from the larger cities were in many cases meager, showing the strain put upon the available wires. Operators on the leased wires complained of frequent interruptions and the service showed the results of general demoralization. As a result, there was a sensible diminution in the bulk of outside news reaching the city papers.

While the morning papers in all of the large cities suffered from this cause, the real seriousness of the situation was best realized in cities of 25,000 and under. Most of the newspapers in these towns do not have their own wires, but rely on the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies for service.

## GOVERNMENT PERIL IN STRIKE.

Weather Bureau Crippled, Crop Reports Affected, and Danger at Sea.

The part of the administration most concerned at the growth of the telegraphers' strike and its impact on the government is the Weather Bureau. It is looking for intervention by the President. It has been advised of the President's action and is looking for intervention by the President.

## THIRD BIG KEY STRIKE.

First, in 1869, and Second, in 1888, Lost by the Operators.

The present telegraphers' strike is the third big one in the history of American key manipulators. The first two were disastrous from the viewpoint of the operators. It was on the night of July 19, 1888, that a message was flashed over the Western Union wires of the country from the office of the grand chief of telegraphers in Pittsburgh. This message read: "General Grant is dead." It was the signal to the key men to quit work and many newspapers, failing to recognize its significance, issued extras which were cried in the streets announcing the death of General Grant.

Prior to the strike much publicity had been given to the grievance of the Brotherhood, which was asking for an increase of 15 per cent in the wages and public sympathy was largely with the men. The companies had been preparing for the strike for some weeks and when the men were called out had a force of men, more or less experienced, to take their places. Despite this fact the business of the country suffered heavily. Dispatches accumulated in the offices of the Western Union and in some instances they were returned to the sender.

After the first trial of strength the company turned daily on its operators. Rumors of defection in various parts of the country reached Chicago; the men were without adequate funds to push their controversy, and after the first week their cause was as good as lost.

The strike was formally declared off by John A. Campbell, grand chief telegrapher, a month after its inception, without gain to the operators. Many of them were refused when they applied for their old positions, on the ground that they had fomented trouble and wages remained as their former level.

## Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE



A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous, hot and get tired easily. If you have aching, smarting feet, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests the feet and makes new or tight shoes easy; always use it to Break in New Shoes. It cures swollen, hot, sweating feet, blisters, ingrowing nails and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives Rest and Comfort. It cures while you walk. We have over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it to-day. Sold by all Druggists everywhere 25 cents. Don't accept any substitute for Allen's Foot-Ease. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. European Branch Office, Peterborough, England. **WARNING:** worthless imitations are sometimes offered for sale. Insist upon having Allen's Foot-Ease. The Original powder for the foot. Twelve years before the public. Annual sales over two million packages. Do not accept spurious substitutes claimed to be "just as good." Imitations pay the dealer a larger profit otherwise you would never be offered a substitute for Allen's Foot-Ease. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, and insist upon having it. Remember, Allen's Foot-Ease is sold only in 25 cent packages bearing yellow label with our trade mark and facsimile signature.

## DOES ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE COOL THE BLOOD?

Some doctors have said so and many individuals have said that this dainty, antiseptic powder, when used daily into the shoes is cooling to the entire system. Scores of nerves center in the soles of the feet and Allen's Foot-Ease soothes and quiets these nerves. Use every means to keep cool and sweet! Heat Prostrates. Try this simple, popular remedy yourself and see if it is not instantly cooling and refreshing. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

## Strike 30



ROBERT C. CLOWRY, PRESIDENT WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.



CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE CO.



POLICE GUARDING POSTAL OFFICES.



S. J. SMALL, PRESIDENT COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS OF AMERICA.

The strike of 1889, which represented a protest of a new union known as the "United Brotherhood of Telegraphers," against an attempt to reduce wages, proved abortive. The primitive condition of the telegraph business in America at that time is well illustrated by the fact that a strike had been declared in San Francisco two days before wages in Chicago were raised.

Wages in those days ranged from \$100 a month and the company, in an attempt to control expenses, decided to discontinue the services of several operators in San Francisco. The determination of the company precipitated trouble and the entire San Francisco force walked out.

Two days later 100 operators in the Chicago office quit work and when the grand chief operator heard of the disturbance he ordered a general strike, it is said, without knowing the grounds of the controversy. This strike lasted only ten or twelve days, and was unsuccessful so far as the operators were concerned.

## FAST TRAIN IN A WRECK.

Lake Shore's Twentieth Century Limited Meets with Accident.

The Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour New York-Chicago flyer of the Lake Shore railroad, was wrecked in collision with a freight train while speeding toward Chicago. Many persons were injured. Passengers, hurled from their berths and chairs, were in panic. "The train, one of the two fastest in the world, crashed into the wreckage of a derailing freight just outside of Chicago, Ind., at 7:31 a. m. Three forward cars and the locomotive were hurled from the track. Many of the passengers, including men and women making the flying trip from New York to Chicago, were crushed and badly bruised. The Limited's cars, which were thrown off the track when the engine struck the freight wreck, were the buffet and dining cars and the last sleeper. A number of men were in the buffet car and several groups of both men and women had taken seats in the diner, while others either were still asleep or dressing in the sleepers when the terrific crash came.

The Twentieth Century Limited, running daily on an 18-hour schedule between New York and Chicago, is made up of an eight-room sleeping and observation car, a twelve-section dining car, a station section, drawing room, sleeping car, and buffet, smoking, library and baggage cars. The dining car is attached at Elkhart to Chicago.

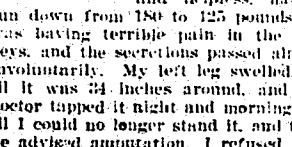
Several Chinese woman students have sailed from Shanghai for the United States on board the steamer Minnesota. They are graduates of schools in China and are coming to America to enter Vassar college.

At a conference of representatives of more than forty silk mills in Scranton, Pa., it was unanimously agreed that it would be impossible to grant shorter work day to silk workers, 5,000 of whom are now on strike.

## A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.

Br. Frank Doremus, veteran of Roosevelt avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was enlisted out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizziness, nervousness, first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless, having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 34 inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."



Br. Frank Doremus, veteran of Roosevelt avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## The Amateur Detective.

Said the man in the restaurant to the other across the table:

"I'll bet you are a druggist."

"No; you're wrong."

"A chemist, then?"

"Wrong again."

"A photographer?"

"This time you're right. Now did you guess it?"

"It was simple enough," was the answer.

"I guessed it from the way you held the vinegar cruet in making your salad. You placed your little finger at the bottom of the bottle. No one but a man accustomed to measuring out graduated and exact quantities does that."—New York Press.

## NO RELIEF FROM ECZEMA.

For Over Two Years—Patent Medicines, Quack Cures and Doctors Failed—Cuticura Succeeded.

"I was very badly afflicted with eczema for more than two years. The parts affected were my limbs below the knees. I tried all the physicians in the town and some in the surrounding towns, and I also tried all the patent remedies that I heard of, besides all the cures advised by old women and quacks, and found no relief whatever until I commenced using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. In the Cuticura Resolvent I found immediate relief, and was soon sound and well. C. V. Beltz, Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 15, 1905."

Wanted Help to Be Thankful.

The minister's children were out in the field one day, while visiting on a farm, when suddenly a ram came toward them all ready to "butt in." Little Arthur, aged 5, said to Dorothy, aged 3, "Oh, Dorothy, say your prayers!"

She said, "I can't think of any," so her brother told her to say any one that she heard their father say. The ram was getting closer, and in her fright she said the only one she could think of:

"O Lord, help us to be thankful for what we are about to receive."

That Law Again.

For miles and miles the through passenger train has plodded along in the wake of the slow freight. The travelers grow irritable and even petulant.

"Conductor," says one of the boldest of them, "why do you not get that freight to take a siding while we go by it?"

"Under the new Hepburn law," explains the conductor sadly, "we are not allowed to pass anything."—Success Magazine.

The British soldier is now to possess three shirts instead of two.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

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## W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES. BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY. AT ALL PRICES.

\$25,000 Reward (more than \$100,000) for the man who can prove to W. L. Douglas that he can make a pair of shoes better than any other manufacturer.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities.

The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superior talents.

Skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If you could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape so better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My \$4.00 Edge and \$5.00 Solid Band shoes cannot be equalled in any part of the world. The genuine W. L. Douglas shoe and price tag are on the inside of the shoe. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, write direct to factory. Shoes sent everywhere by mail. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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**French Blundered at Casa-Blanca.**  
The French seem to have made the same blunder at the outset of their task of their pacification of Morocco that the British did in Egypt. They bombarded the town of Casablanca, thereby breaking down what vestige of local authority there may have been and giving free rein to the scum of the population before they had any land force ready to maintain order. The British made the same blunder in Alexandria, and the result was wholesale looting and massacre. So it has been, too, in Casablanca. The town was fairly quiet until the bombardment began, but at the first shot all authority was at an end. The mob made for the Jewish quarter, as Moorish mobs always do in times of public disorder, to murder and pillage, and they also attacked the quarter where their rich fellow-countrymen lived. All the French warship could do now was to bombard the native quarter, where there was no pillaging, for otherwise it would be quite as likely to kill innocent people. Had the warship waited until reinforcements arrived, a landing party strong enough to control the townspeople might have been in readiness to protect peaceable people instead of leaving them at the mercy of the rabble. Indeed, it is altogether likely that the bombardment would have been rendered altogether unnecessary. The wild tribes could have been quietly driven away from the vicinity of the town and the townspeople would probably have submitted without resistance. But that would not have given naval captains an opportunity to test their engines of destruction and the skill of their men. Human targets are most interesting for gun practice.—Detroit Journal.

**Will Test Anti-Pass Law.**  
J. W. Jarnagin, editor of the Cedar Falls Record, says he is going to test the constitutionality of the Iowa anti-pass law. Under the terms of an advertising contract Mr. Jarnagin had transportation on the Waterloo and Cedar Falls Rapid Transit line. When the new law went into effect July 4 he was asked to turn his pass in, but he refused to do so. He says he has a contract to run \$125 worth of advertising before Jan. 1, 1908. He has kept his side of the bargain, he says, and insists that the railroad company shall make good. Mr. Jarnagin contends that the anti-pass law impairs the obligation of a contract and is therefore unconstitutional. In regard to contracts made by the Grand Trunk railroad with newspapers to exchange advertising for transportation, George T. Bell, general passenger agent of that road, says: "The contracts were passed upon by Judge Kretzinger of Chicago, our general counsel for the United States. As he is recognized as a good constitutional lawyer, it does not seem that we have anything to fear. The exchange of advertising at the full card rates for transportation at full fare is a business proposition in which full value is exchanged on both sides."

**Freights by Water and by Land.**  
Under the caption "Freight by Sea and Railway" the July bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows the following striking illustration of the enormous difference between the tariff on freight by water and the tariff charged by the railway when the freight is paid, in the end, by the consumer. A barrel of cement, for example, costs \$4.75 at the factory. It is shipped by rail to New York, where it costs \$5.75. From New York it is shipped by water to San Francisco, where it costs \$10.00. If it is shipped by rail from New York to San Francisco, it costs \$15.00. The difference between the two rates is \$5.00. This is the difference between the cost of shipping by water and by land. The difference is so great that it is not surprising that the government of the United States is so anxious to improve the waterway system of the United States. The government is now spending \$10,000,000 to improve the waterway system of the United States. This is the cost of improving the waterway system of the United States. The government is now spending \$10,000,000 to improve the waterway system of the United States. This is the cost of improving the waterway system of the United States.

**Our Army not the Best Paid.**  
It has been assumed that Uncle Sam's soldiers were by far the best paid in the world, and that belief has in large part been the cause of the failure of attempts made in the past to secure increases in pay for our own soldiers. But now in connection with the systematic preparations that are being made to lay the subject of "something wrong with the army" before congress at the next session, it has been discovered that this belief is founded in error and that several nations are much more liberal in the treatment of their soldiers than is the United States. This fact will be brought to the attention of congress in connection with the subject of a general increase of salaries of both army and navy. Copies of recruiting pamphlets, circulated freely in Canada, make a strong showing on this point. A Canadian sergeant, for instance, enters upon his service with a wage of one dollar per day which increases according to the provisions of the longevity law to one dollar and a quarter. The American sergeant gets eighteen dollars at first, and his expenses are larger than the Canadian non-commissioned officer, because of the considerable differences in the scale of living, and the lower tariff rates upon the necessities of life in Canada. The same difference of wage runs through all of the grades of the two armies. Even Cuba pays her soldiers three times as much as the American private. The Cuban rural guard gets the pay of a New York policeman. Other countries than these two exceed America in the pay allowed their soldiers and the data is being gotten together to make up a strong case to demonstrate to congress that the real reason for the numerous desertions from the American army is not dissatisfaction with the hard work, or dislike for some particular officer, nor even lack of a simple and well regulated canteen, but the small wage paid to the soldier compared with the compensation in civil life. And in this connection it will be shown in the presentation of the subject to congress that the present scale was fixed by law more than fifty years ago (there has been only one increase and that of only one dollar per month in that time) when the wages of civilian workmen were probably not much more than a third of the present scale.

**Additional Local Matter.**  
**Frederic Frocks.**  
A farewell surprise party was given at Rev. Wm. Coombs in honor of his son Edmund who went to Lapeer on Monday.  
Emmett Lewis of Lewiston, visited his parents Sunday.  
Miss Ethel Miller of Deward visited friends here last week.  
Mrs. Lou Johnson of South Arm is visiting here.  
Mr. James Smith is home once more. How do you do Jim?  
Mrs. Frank Trudeau is visiting her daughter Mrs. George Vincent at at Lewiston.  
Mrs. Lou Gardner is visiting at Cheboygan.  
Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Coombs left last Tuesday, by overland route, to go to Lapeer Co.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Porter moved here from Marion.  
Cheboygan ice cream will be sold next Saturday night for the benefit of the M. P. church.  
Mrs. J. C. Mason of Grayling is visiting at Lizzie McCracken's.  
About forty friends and acquaintances gave a farewell party on Mr. and Mrs. Coombs on Wednesday evening, leaving a few of their mementos.  
Rev. Cunningham was here for the party last Wednesday eve.  
Miss Pearl Patterson was at Gaylord last Monday; spending the day with Lillian Johnson.  
Miss Myrtle Kelly is visiting at Toledo, Ohio.

**LIST OF JURORS.**  
The following is a list of Jurors for the September term of the Circuit Court:  
Beaver Creek—George Annis, Wm. Raymond, S. B. Brett, David Raymond, James C. Nolin.  
Frederic—James Smith, George Burkhardt, Wellington Batterson, Charles Horton, Charles Wilcox.  
Grayling—A. H. Ames, N. Michelson, Arthur Wakely, P. C. Peterson, R. S. Babbitt.  
Maple Forest—Ed. Cobb, C. F. Underhill, Gust. Ernst, Joseph Simms, J. E. Kellogg.  
South Branch—Charles E. Nichols, I. E. Richardson, Frank Hutzler, John Hiscok.  
Driven from the lowlands by forest fires, a small army of bears invaded Stands last week, forcing a suspension of business for several hours and terrorizing the population. The bears were themselves frightened, and this made the situation more tense. The visit was made just as the stores opened for business, and laborers were on their way to the factories. The invasion was headed by a large mother bear, followed by two cubs. They chose the principal street for entry, and when they had driven all people under cover were bold enough to stop in front of a grocery store and breakfast from a basket of turnips. This vanguard was followed by the main army of four good-sized animals, but they refused to stop, racing through the business section in double-quick time. When the inhabitants had recovered from their astonishment a big hunt was organized and in two hours three of the invaders were brought back as game. More bears have been seen in this section this summer than in ten years. Farmers have suffered much loss from their depredations. A bounty of \$20 is offered by the county for every pet.

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**Frederic Frocks.**  
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**LIST OF JURORS.**  
The following is a list of Jurors for the September term of the Circuit Court:  
Beaver Creek—George Annis, Wm. Raymond, S. B. Brett, David Raymond, James C. Nolin.  
Frederic—James Smith, George Burkhardt, Wellington Batterson, Charles Horton, Charles Wilcox.  
Grayling—A. H. Ames, N. Michelson, Arthur Wakely, P. C. Peterson, R. S. Babbitt.  
Maple Forest—Ed. Cobb, C. F. Underhill, Gust. Ernst, Joseph Simms, J. E. Kellogg.  
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**PITTSBURGH PERFECT FENCES**  
ELECTRICALLY WELDED  
Made exclusively by the  
**PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

are enjoying phenomenal success, and are conceded to be far superior to any other fencing on the market. Thousands of pleased fence users will testify that the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Electrically Welded Fence.

Will stand ordinary as well as hard usage.  
Will not sag in Summer's heat nor break in the cold of Winter.  
Is made of the best material for fencing purposes.  
Has stays that will not slip, nor can they be moved out of place.  
Will conform to the most uneven ground and can be erected over hills and through valleys as well as on level ground.  
Has no slack wires to spoil the appearance as well as the efficiency of the fence.  
Does not require an expert to erect.  
Is low in price.  
Is now made with stay wires as large as the line wires.  
A trade winner and a great seller is the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Poultry and Garden Fence, as it has solved the problem of fencing Poultry, Horses, Hogs and Cattle with one style of fence.  
For prices and particulars please call at our store.

**The Pioneer Store**  
1878. 1907.  
With you for over a quarter of a Century.  
FIRST CLASS GOODS!  
RIGHT PRICES!  
Always Our Motto.  
We are headquarters for  
**Groceries & Provisions,**  
DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,  
SHOES, HARDWARE,  
FLOUR, FEED,  
LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,  
BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.  
**Farm Produce**  
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.  
**Salling, Hanson Co.**

**Tonsorial Parlors.**  
E. L. Motzner, Prop.  
Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.  
Every thing neat and sanitary.  
Agent for Witter's Laundry Saginaw, Mich.

**Saginaw, Mich.** For the Semi-Centennial Celebration. Tickets on sale Aug. 19-24, inclusive.  
**Sunday Excursions.** Every Sunday until Oct. 27, between certain points within radius 150 miles west of Detroit River, where the round trip can be made on Sunday.  
For particulars consult any ticket agent of the  
**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route."  
aug 9, 3t  
**Election Notice.**  
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANSING.  
JULY 1st, 1907.  
To the Sheriff of Crawford County.  
In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 272 of the Public Acts of 1907, you are hereby notified that a Special Election is to be held in this state on the third Tuesday in September, 1907, at which time delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of making a general revision of the constitution of the State of Michigan shall be elected.  
In witness whereof I have hereunto attached my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this 31st day of July, nineteen hundred and seven.  
CLARENCE J. MEARS,  
Deputy Secretary of State.

**Probate Notice.**  
STATE OF MICHIGAN  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford  
At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the fifth day of August, A. D., 1907.  
Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of Fayette P. Richardson, deceased.  
Martha M. Richardson, having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Orlando F. Barnes, or to some other suitable person.  
It is ordered, that the second day of September, A. D., 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for said petition.  
It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.  
WELLINGTON BATTEPERSON  
Judge of Probate.  
A true copy.  
aug 8-3w  
Endorsed by the County.  
The most popular remedy in Crawford County, and the best friend of my family," writes Wm. M. Dietz, editor and publisher of the Otago Journal, Gilbertsville, N. Y., "is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infallible cure for coughs and colds making short work of the worst of them. We always keep a bottle in the house. I believe it to be a most valuable prescription known for Lung and Throat diseases." Guaranteed to never disappoint the taker, by L. Fournier's Drug Store. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.  
Reading Through Salt.  
In San Domingo there is a remarkable salt almost four miles long, said to contain nearly 50,000,000 tons, and to be so clear that medium-sized print can be read with ease through a block of salt.

**OUR MENS' SUMMER SUITS**  
\$5.99c FOR 6 Suits. 99c FOR 7 Suits. 99c FOR 9 Suits. 99c FOR 13 Suits.  
Imported Worsteds, Club Chedks, Tropical Worsteds Silk Mixtures and fine Serges. Your size is here.  
**Ladies' Lawn**  
Shirt Waists \$1.00 to \$2.50, now sold at from 50 cents to \$1.25.  
All our Summer Goods at reduced prices.  
**A. KRAUS & SON.**

**A Bargain FOR OUR Subscribers**  
The New Idea Woman's Magazine AND The Crawford Avalanche  
Both, One Year for Only \$1.50  
The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashion, dressmaking, needlework and household help. Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color. These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.  
**Job Printing**  
Promptly and neatly done.  
At this office.



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 15

### Local and Neighboring News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Back Combs at Hathaways.

For fire insurance see E. W. Brink.

FOR SALE—Ladies' wheel in good repair. Inquire at this office.

Wanted.—You to have your glasses fitted by C. J. Hathaway. Optician.

Notice the change in C. J. Hathaway's Ad.

J. W. Sorenson has a new Ad in this time. Read it.

Peter Borchert is putting a second story on his dwelling.

Read the new Ad of the Roscommon State Bank.

For sale—A two-horse Jackson wagon in good condition. P. AEBLL.

The best enamel bath tub at SORENSON'S.

The best coffee and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Everybody likes China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Your eyes are your best friend. You can have them properly fitted at Hathaway's.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Wm. Raymond of Beaver Creek was in town Monday feeling good from having over 70 ton of prime hay in his barn.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Mr. Elmer Stephens caught a record fish on Friday evening last. He pulled out a rainbow weighing three and one-quarter pounds.—Milo Mile.

Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

H. P. Hanson returned from a two months job at Johannesburg last week and will use his tools here the balance of the season.

Oscar Hanson has the excavation completed for the basement and foundation for his new house, and the walls fast nearing completion.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better for as good. S. H. Co.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class. Call at SORENSON FURNITURE STORE.

Johannesburg Mfg. Co. Johannesburg, Mich. want boys from 16 to 20 years old, to work in Veneer Factory, night work and good wages. ang1-4w

R. P. Forbes and John Everett finished a job of carpenter work for T. E. Douglas, and for the school district at Lovell, last week.

WANTED—At once 20 to 30 cedar cutters to cut by the piece, also a man and woman to cook. Inquire at my residence.

BARNEY J. KROPP.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Found.—That to have satisfactory glasses, they must be scientific in construction. Come here: we are prepared for all different cases.—C. J. Hathaway. Optician.

Feldhauser Brothers have just finished cutting 180,000 feet of timber for J. L. Truax; who will build a large barn and house upon his sheep ranch, on the North Branch of the Ausable.

Farmers who have any threshing or clover hulling, will do well to communicate with Feldhauser Bros. They have new machinery and guaranteed first class work.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

FOR SALE—Household goods, two new iron beds, mattresses, two heating stoves, cook stove, kitchen utensils, chairs, new sewing machine. Address MRS. JOHN L. HANNES.

For Sale—The new house built by E. B. Gilkey on Park street, one of the most pleasant in the village and desirable location. Also the household furniture. Call on or address MRS. E. B. GILKEY.

Jan. McNevin with his wife and baby, returned from a pleasant two weeks' vacation at Boyne City. last Saturday. He has resumed the engineering feat on Jorgenson's delivery wagon.

Victor Halling and family went to Portage Lake for the day, Tuesday.

We call attention to the new Ad of J. W. Sorenson.

For sale—A good muley cow, perfectly gentle; comes home every night. Price \$35.00. P. Aebli, Grayling.

The old chimney sweep was in town with his musical voice from the house tops.

F. S. Ritter was down at Grayling, looking after material relative to the building of the new flouring mill, Cheboygan Tribune.

Found—A pair of Ladies' nose glasses, in a huckleberry patch, which the owner may have by proving property and payment for this notice.

Sheriff Amidon, E. P. Forbes, John Everett and John Leece took a couple of days off on the river last week and took a nice string of trout, with a lot of sport.

E. L. Richards with his wife and son, of Dayton, Ohio, arrived here last Friday and are occupying their summer home on the west side of Portage Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling arrived here from their home in Anderson, Ind., for their annual visit with old friends, on Monday. They are always welcome.

John J. Niederer attended the district constitutional convention at Gladwin Tuesday, in place of Geo. L. Alexander who was unable to attend on account of business.

Feldhauser Bros. are equipped with new machinery for threshing and clover hulling. Rapid and first class work. Won't stay long enough to eat up your crop. Try them.

For Sale.—One Hurst Sprayer to spray potatoes. A \$25 machine for \$15 cash. Sprays four rows at a time; used only one year. Going away reason for selling.—L. O. Bunce, Judge, Mich.

Don't forget the Grange Rally Aug. 22. If you do not have a good time, you are to blame, as that is what it is for. A good program is being arranged, which will be largely rendered by the young people and children.

Edgar Dyer who has been in Cheboygan since last Thursday and pitched for the home team Sunday, returned to Grayling Monday noon. Dyer was always a favorite with Cheboygan base ball fans.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The value of Michigan's hay crop is estimated at \$34,000,000. It will be worth to the state if fed to cattle, but if exported it will simply mean coining the fertility of the soil into money. It is the cattle we should export, not the hay.

Mrs. Hal Davis, with a number of lady friends took the Flyer north Monday p. m. for Minneapolis. And Messrs. Davis and Powell started with the Auto in the evening for Grand Rapids. Mr. Powell will return the last of the week to remain until September.

The horse breeders of this vicinity met with a serious loss by the death of the Percheron Stallion "Intendant" last Saturday. The best medical aid of west Branch and Bay City was employed without avail. Post Mortem by the V. S. revealed death due to organic heart disease.

The Ladies Aid of the M. E. church will hold their regular monthly business meeting at the home of Mrs. Frabee, to-morrow afternoon. All members who have not brought their names for the quilt are requested to do so at this meeting.

Every ex-soldier in Crawford County is invited to attend the 28th annual reunion of the Soldier's and Sailor's Association of Northern Michigan at Gladwin, Sept. 18, 19, and 20. A grand good time is promised. Tent rooms and rations for all! Turn out!

It is authentically reported that the Michigan Central will extend its Hauptman branch, now used as a logging road, to Houghton lake, the largest inland lake of Roscommon county. The extension will tap a rich lumber district as well as afford accommodations to resorters at the lake.

Herbert Cushman, aged 40, a team driver in a logging camp east of Gaylord, received injuries, last week, which may cause his death. While going down hill, a chain broke, releasing part of the load and threw him in front of the wheels. They passed over his chest, badly crushing him and also hurt him internally. He is unmarried.

The grass hopper plague has become quite a serious one. Not content with damaging growing crops of all kinds they even attack the fruit trees. One gentleman informs us that they are not content after destroying 250 apple trees set the past spring, but are now busy among the older trees going as high as eighteen feet from the ground to work among the tender upper branches.—Kalkaska Leader.

Last week Charles C. Galge received from Chicago three carloads of Idaho lambs that averaged sixty-one pounds each and cost \$7.10 per hundred in Chicago exclusive of commissions. The bunch numbered 959 head and as the weight would indicate were early spring lambs. They will be shipped in a short time to Ogemaw county to be fed upon the ranch of the Otis Lake Land company, in which Mr. Galge has a third interest. He left for Chicago Saturday night to secure more lambs for the land company, which contemplate raising the number up to ten thousand.—Jonesville Independent.

### Republican County Convention.

The convention was called to order by M. Hanson, chairman of Co. Com., and Geo. L. Alexander made temporary chairman and J. J. Niederer, sec. On motion the following committees were appointed by the chair:

Permanent organization and order of business: A. W. Becker, J. K. Bates and L. B. Merrill.

Credentials: G. F. Owen, John Love and M. A. Bates.

Resolutions: O. Palmer, W. S. Chalker and E. W. Frabee.

The reports of the several committees were adopted, Geo. Mahon and J. K. Bates appointed tellers, and the convention proceeded to the election of three delegates, resulting in the following selection:

Geo. Mahon, E. W. Brink and Geo. L. Alexander.

Lost—Out at Portage Lake: A steel casting rod with agot guides 4 1/2 ft. long. Finder please return same to this office.

A man named McCall had a narrow call Monday evening, at his house in the east part of the village when a revolver ball shattered the index finger of his left hand. Three shots were fired in his direction, but it is probably a case of carelessness. He is not certain who fired, but has a strong suspicion of a drunken man and a young woman who were in an adjoining yard at the time.

Certain boys in the village are getting things fixed so they will wish they had not. The pulling staples from wire fence, removing bars from pasture lots and other misdeemeanors are of such magnitude that the law will give them a term of lessons in the Industrial School for Boys at Lansing, which will have a salutary effect. If these acts are reported, warrants will certainly issue and the law be enforced.

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, writes us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees, shrubbery, etc. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community, who has some spare time to take orders to write them for particulars immediately. Mention this paper when writing. July 25, 24.

The new compulsory education law which will go into effect soon is as follows: Children between the ages of 7 and 16 shall be required to attend the entire school year. Hereafter the trustee officer in cities shall give a bond of \$500. In case that the school board of any city or graded district do not appoint any trustee officer, the county trustee officer shall act. Children are required to be in school the following day after the trustee officer serves notice on them to go. Under the old law they had until the following Monday. Any child whom the parents claim is physically unable to attend school the trustee officer shall secure a competent physician certifying that such a child is physically unable to attend school. Under the old law the parents could get a statement from their family physician.

PURCHASE, Saginaw.—The funeral of the late Erastus Purchase was held from the home of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Crane, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. Mr. Cooke, of the Free Methodist church, officiated. W. J. McCord rendered the hymns "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Jesus Lover of my soul." Many of the neighbors who had known Mr. Purchase during the many years he lived in Tittabawassee township attended the services. The interment was in Oakwood cemetery. The pall bearers were: W. E. Crane, Dr. B. F. A. Crane and Ambrose Crane, nephews of the deceased, William Kotler of Battle Creek, son-in-law, Floyd A. Crane, grand nephew, and Judge Riley L. Crane. Erastus Purchase was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county New York, June 20, 1838. He was the youngest of seven sons. The family came to Tittabawassee in 1854. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Melissa Soper, who died in 1893. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Kelley, who survives him. To the first union four children were born, three daughters and one son. One daughter, Ada Wats, died in 1885, and the son, Alonzo, died in 1900. Miss Emma Purchase and Mrs. Jennie Purchase-Routier survive him.

### NOTICE.

Farmers take notice, that we are prepared to do threshing and clover hulling this season, and we kindly ask you to come and see us or drop us a postal in regard to your work. Good work guaranteed and fast threshing. We have a nice huller. Resp. yours Feldhauser Bros., Frederic, Mich.

### "Everybody Should Know"

says C. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo. that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest and surest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about." Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist. 25c.

### \$200 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for evidence that will convict the person or persons who have maliciously injured my boat on Portage lake.

FRANK AHMAN.

## Just Received Another Lot of Lemonade AND Water Sets!

We want you to call and inspect same and compare the prizes with those of others. It is a fine, medium priced line, tall and swell shapes and richly decorated. Easy to select.

## Sorenson's Furniture Store.

## For best bread use SLEEPY EYE FLOUR

## NO BETTER MADE FOR SALE AT CONNINE & CO.

## You are not Going Blind If we can help it.

If your sight is dim or failing or if you are troubled with headache, come to us. For by our scientific method and treatment we conquer any eye-strain and other defects of vision due to errors of refraction. There is no guess work in our method. Come and talk it over and we make it plain to you, the why and wherefore of your trouble. Delay is dangerous.

C. J. HATHAWAY,  
Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

## ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President

HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

## Your Opportunity Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account One Dollar! Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

## 4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

## Continuance of our Summer Closing Sale

We continue to sell through August every article of Summer Wear at greatly reduced prices:

Mens' and Boys' Summer Suits  
1-4 Off!

Caps and Straw Hats  
Less than cost!

Big price reduction in  
Ladies' Skirts, Coats  
and Waists!

Lawn Dainties and  
Batistes  
At Money Saving Prices.

All Oxfords, excepting  
Green Quality, at 1-4 off.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

## Central Drug Store

SOMETHING NEW

In Box Paper and Writing Material.

Come in and see our 25 cents Linen Paper.

New and Nobby.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

## The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

## Exterminate Potatoe Bugs

By Using

Pure Paris Green

—AND—

BUG FINISH

FOR SALE AT

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.









## GARDEN

Don't let any clouds get between you and the sunshine.

Oats is recognized as the best feed for the brood mare. Why not for the brood sow?

Look out for any weak or broken places in the hay rigging. It is no fun and it may be really dangerous to have a breakdown with a load of hay on.

When buying a whetstone, don't get one that is too coarse. One with a fine grind will be the best by all odds. You can't get a good edge on a scythe or anything else with a coarse stone.

Laws have recently been enforced in a few States whereby automobiles must stop at a wave of the hand. Formerly it was necessary to take a shot across the front of the car to secure attention.

Procrastination spoils the hopes of many a nice crop of tomatoes, cabbage or celery. First we wait for the seeds, then for them to grow, and then for a good rain prospect. The next thing the plants are left unwatered and the old hen does the rest.

When heavy winds come up, shut the doors at the barn and at the house. If you don't you may find your roof away over in the back lot, and that would not be much fun. More than one building has been unroofed by leaving the doors open in a storm.

The idea in getting boys interested in farm life and its operations is to let them follow the line of work they like best. If the boy shows preference to work with machinery, with stock or with crops and gardening, why, let him follow his bent. We need specialists.

Illinois agricultural fairs will hereafter receive from the State funds an amount equal to 40 per cent of premium money offered on exhibits. All gambling and gambling devices must be prohibited, as well as the sale of intoxicants. This is certainly an incentive to clean fairs.

One of the best things you can do to make the mowing machine work better is to take off the guards, if they are somewhat worn, and grind them along the edges that come next to the sections. It is quite a job, but it pays well. Take a day before buying really commences so that the work may not be delayed and see if you do not find it profitable.

When one stops to compare the amount of close and constant attention that the farmer must give to his work with that which other business men give to their respective labors there is not so much cause to complain. The farmer can sleep, and that is more than the others can claim. The successful lawyer sleeps on his manuscript, the merchant at his desk, and so it goes. The best species of sleep is found on the farm.

Fruit for the Family.  
For family use there is no necessity for having six or seven varieties of a single kind of fruit. Early, medium and late varieties may be used, but it is better to have a variety of a kind that is prolific and satisfactory than to have the land occupied with several varieties that seldom produce crops.

Wolf Teeth.  
The old superstition about wolf teeth in horses is still considered with a good deal of respect by some people. Many horse troubles are attributed to these superfluous teeth, when in reality the trouble comes from another source. Competent authorities say that wolf teeth never cause eye troubles or blindness and do no harm unless they injure the cheek or the tongue by being out of position so that the bit hits the mouth. Shedding of the molar teeth sometimes causes sore eyes, which is believed to be wolf teeth. We do not believe in the barbarous custom of punching out the teeth unless a competent veterinarian advises it.

Saving Sweet Potato Crop.  
Professor G. W. Carver, director of the Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama, has been experimenting for five years to discover the best way of saving sweet potatoes. His conclusions are, that the belief that many people have that sweet potatoes will not keep unless planted, dug and banked during certain phases of the moon, is all wrong.

Immature potatoes are subject to all kinds of diseases which attack the tubers when stored. Professor Carver makes the following suggestions for caring for the crop:

Dig when both the air and ground are dry.

Remove the vines with a sharp hoe or vine cutter. Cure the vines and store them away. They make excellent hay.

Dig before the frost injures the vines to any extent.

Dig in the morning and allow the potatoes to lie out all day.

Gather in baskets or boxes holding not more than one bushel each.

Handle with great care, as they are easily bruised, and every injury lessens their keeping qualities.

Storing Apples in Dry Weather.  
During the past few seasons many thousands in New York State have

## BAD AS EARTHQUAKE

SAN FRANCISCO'S INTERNAL STRIFE RENDS CITY.

The Ministry of Speeches and Calumny Has Divided the Town Into Two Camps and for Months the Battle Has Raged.

San Francisco correspondence:

Time alone will reveal the full truth of the extraordinary intrigue and warfare, class feud and personal vendetta, that involve the graft investigation in San Francisco and that have filled this city's cup of bitterness and strife—a more disastrous visitation, indeed, than that of earthquake and fire.

San Francisco, the fairest and greatest of cities on the Pacific coast, incomparably favored by natural advantage with illimitable resources behind her, and the trade of the Orient facing her, destined to be one of the greatest ports in the world, has been vexed and torn more by internal strife and disorder than by the calamity which started at 5:10 o'clock Wednesday morning, April 18, 1906, shaking her foundations, and by the consequent fires devastating four square miles and destroying five hundred millions worth of property.

In San Francisco today the fight is not merely the old one of capital against labor, although that is still being waged fiercely and without quarter, but the opposing forces of two capitalists in California, are drawn in a struggle to the death. For some months the lines of battle have been clearly drawn, and while, outside of San Francisco, public attention has been concentrated upon the detestment of Eugene Schmitz, chief mayor of San Francisco, and the surrender of his partner and manipulator, Abe Reub, here the feud between Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, and Rudolph Spreckels, the largest property holder in San Francisco, has been most closely watched.

Patrick Calhoun, who is a grandson of John C. Calhoun, and is a man of great ability, impressive force, and who has built up a great fortune, controls street railroads in Pittsburgh, as well as in San Francisco. Five years ago, the United Railroads, in which Mr. Calhoun is the heaviest stockholder, absorbed most of the street railroads in San Francisco, and set about vast improvements of the system. Shortly before the disaster of April, 1906, the United Railroads commenced the electrification of its system. After a long and embittered controversy, in which Calhoun and Spreckels first joined issue, Mr. Calhoun decided on adopting the overhead trolley system. Spreckels and his colleagues, of whom the chief was ex-Mayor James D. Phelan, had insisted that the United Railroads adopt the underground conduit system.

For a year prior to the fire there had been much discussion in regard to the comparative merits of the cable, the overhead trolley, and the conduit system.

The Merchants' Association employed William Barclay Parsons, of New York, whose conclusion was positive that the best way of meeting the transportation problems of San Francisco was to convert the cable roads into the overhead trolley. His report was vigorously assailed by the Spreckels group of theorists, who, disappointed in their obstructive tactics, organized the Municipal Street Railway Company, with \$1,000,000 of capital stock. Incorporation papers were filed the day before the great disaster—and the war was on.

The earthquake and the fire occasioned the temporary postponement of the Spreckels-Phelan street railroad plans, but immediately afterward they were found concentrating their efforts on attacking and heckling the United Railroads and its president. Rudolph Spreckels carried his opposition so far that in the famous Committee of Fifty, which took charge of the city's affairs after the fire, he objected to the United Railroads resuming car service, advancement of the fare, and the operation of the cars might cause further conflagration. Despite the dire need of the suffering people, the service was stopped for several days, and the general manager of the United Railroads was threatened with arrest. The United Railroads agreed to carry the people free of charge. This permission was finally granted, but again Mr. Spreckels intervened, claiming that the free transportation caused such overcrowding of the cars that business men, willing enough to pay their fares, could not find accommodation.

Thus the fight progressed, until finally there came the graft investigation, in the course of which Spreckels managed to have Calhoun indicted on the charge of bribing officials with \$200,000. Calhoun and his colleagues proclaim his innocence of the charge of bribery and express their willingness to meet their enemies. At present their cases are being delayed by other trials. The people of San Francisco are now fairly divided into two camps—comprising the adherents of Spreckels and the forces of Calhoun. The battle will be at its height just before the November elections.

Paraphrase and Crime Center.  
Dr. Charles M. Bushnell, who is conducting a model playground at Washington, D. C., says that the United States spends \$6,000,000,000 annually on the criminal, pauper and vicious classes. This figure is based upon an extensive study of what he calls the social diseases of this country. He finds that the average factory hand earns \$440 a year, whereas the average criminal costs about \$1,200 a year. Expense as a result of vicious habits is believed to be increasing; suicides are increasing six times as fast as the population, and murders three times as fast, while insanity is also making gains. In industrial enterprises we are, it appears, each year maiming and killing from two to three times as many persons as are killed in similar pursuits in Europe. He declares that we have 4,000,000 paupers and 10,000,000 persons on the verge of pauperism. To-day he finds that over one-third of our population live in large cities, as compared with 2 per cent in 1790.

## BAD NEWS FOR TRAMPS

From Now On We Will Find It More Difficult to Move About.

For years and years the mendicant experts of all sorts, ranging from the practical students of the subject, like "Johns Plunk" and Jack London, up to the more scientific investigators who looked at it broadly in its sociological relations, have been calling attention to the fact that the solution of the tramp problem lay in the abolition of free railway travel for the wandering lunatic. The tramp, they said, if reduced to inability, or even to the mobility given by his own legs, would be almost impossible.

If confined to one town or limited to the few the tramp could reach unaided he would soon become known and be forced to work or go to jail. The stories of temporary lack of money and of employment waiting a few miles beyond would not be accepted at kitchen doors and sturdy beggars in the street villages, and it is only by making those stories believed that the tramp can live at all.

As a rule, he applies only once at the same door, and of necessity, at least, he puts enough space between his visits to endure forgetfulness of his identity. This he can do only because he is allowed to ride free on freight trains, practically when and where he chooses.

The railway companies have always recognized the tramp as a nuisance and a danger, and innumerable halfhearted efforts have been made to bar him from the cars and bampers and trucks, but for the most part the train crews leave the unwelcome passengers alone, partly because to put them off means trouble and delay, with occasional fights with men who do not hesitate at murder, and partly because even the tramps will pay a little something to be ignored, and these fares go no further than the recipient's pocket. At last, however, the charity workers and the railway officials seem to be getting together for the remedying of this great abuse.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Minneapolis, received assurances from the heads of many railways and railway systems, including Messrs. Hill and Harriman, and President Murray and Delano, that it will receive all possible assistance in putting an end to this most vicious class of travel.

## PUBLIC DEBT \$1,273,275,342.

Monthly Statement Shows a Decrease of Nearly \$24,000,000.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on July 31, 1907, the debt amounted to \$1,273,275,342, which was a decrease of nearly \$24,000,000, which is due to the redemption of 4 per cent bonds which matured on July 1. Payments on this and other accounts reduced the amount of cash on hand by a little over \$30,000,000. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt ..... \$ 338,635,516  
Debt on which interest has  
ceased since maturity .... 12,643,133  
Debt bearing no interest ..... 401,936,698  
Total ..... \$1,273,275,342

This amount, however, does not include \$1,174,889,800 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund ..... \$ 150,000,000  
Trust funds ..... 1,174,889,800  
General fund ..... 108,472,001  
In international bank deposit ..... 160,000,204  
In Philippine treasury ..... 4,233,897  
Total ..... \$1,694,600,842

Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding to \$1,290,031,034, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$398,574,188.

Garner on Animal Speech.  
Prof. B. L. Garner, who for several years has spent the greater part of his time in the forests of Africa, studying the language of monkeys and other animals, replies in the current independent to the published statements of W. R. Hornaday that wild animals in the jungle very rarely communicate with one another by vocal sounds, they having learned that "silence promotes peace and long life." Prof. Garner admits that wild animals are habitually more taciturn than domesticated ones, as are also the wild tribes of human beings. This he attributes to lack of social intimacies and nomadic habits. But he points out that merely going hunting and camping in the forest with fire stock gives no opportunity for the ethnologic study of its denizens. It is necessary to live among them in a state of nature for an indefinite time.

Contradicting Hornaday, Garner denies that silence is an important element of safety in wild animal life. The carnivorous, the only natural enemies to which other animals have any cause of fear of betrayal by the sound of their voices, depend almost wholly upon the sense of smell in pursuing their quarry, every species having its peculiar odor. Also, carnivores generally hunt at night, seizing the prey while asleep. The animals which have the fewest reasons for fear of betrayal by their voices are by nature the most silent ones. Garner tells of his personal experience during the three years' residence in the jungle, how the chimpanzees frequently break the silence of the forest by answering the cries of various other animals. The gorilla is less silent. There are times when he utters a sound of danger or alarm. A "Gee" given "to a deluge of speech." Other monkey species are persistent talkers and can be heard at most any hour. The trumpeting of the elephant is common at night and the howling of the hippopotamus by day and night. The antelope cry at night when the leopard is on the hunt for them, the latter also grunting.

Banker Assails Trust Makers.  
Henry Clews, the millionaire banker of New York, in an address on great wealth and social unrest at Chautauque, N. Y., likened to the dark ages the attitude of capital toward labor a few years ago, and took the radical ground that officials of illegal trusts should be imprisoned for crimes. He contrasted the distinction, however, between the social unrest which springs from an appreciation of the nation's foundation and "that misguided and malicious unrest incited by socialism." He particularly approved of these manifestations of unrest which came through organized labor in demands for adequate compensation for the limitation of a day's work. Mr. Clews denied emphatically that the existing unrest had been brought on by the Roosevelt Administration. This he said, was both surprising and ridiculous.

## Industrial Peace Conference.

The Industrial Peace Conference, convened by President Roosevelt with \$400,000, received by him as part of the \$400,000, has begun its first meeting at San Francisco by excluding from its deliberations Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, because he is under indictment under charge of bribery.

## Michigan State News

### MEET SWIM WITH WAITRESSES.

irate Wives at Michigan Lake Resort Make Storm.

Angry, it is alleged, because their husbands preferred teaching the waitresses at the hotel to swim with them, a number of women guests at a resort on Huron lake have lodged a complaint with the manager, asking that the girls be kept from the lake. Every woman who swims or even pretends to like the water swims with her at the hotel one or more bathing suits, and it is reported that more time was spent upon some of these creations than was given to the designing of the ball gowns of their owners.

The women came to the beach to swim, but the waitresses who come each day to help them to bathe have dulled the latter's eyes to stars which think they should be of the first magnitude. "I have a bathing suit which is a dream," said one guest to the hotel manager. "And yet my husband and every other woman's husband about this resort seems to prefer they come down to swim. You must make them stop or we shall leave your hotel for one where they are more considered."

The manager promised to do what he could, but admitted later that he had no idea what that would be.

### PERE MARQUETTE IS BLAMED.

Faults in Operating System Held Responsible for System Wreck.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Pere Marquette wreck of July 20 at Sault Ste. Marie, which cost thirty-two lives, rendered its verdict. The verdict says: "The collision was the result of a misreading of order No. 3 on the part of Conductor Hamilton, Engineer Rogers, Head Brake-man Briggs and Flagman Becker of train No. 71, due to the imperfect and improper manner in which it was prepared by Operator Sayre and delivered by Operator Cassidy at Plymouth station. And further, we find the operating system of the Pere Marquette and the rules and regulations governing the same defective in that they do not provide that all trains running under a special schedule and not on the regular time card should be obliged to stop for orders at all stations which have been indicated by orders to other trains as meeting points. We find further, that the absence of such a rule was as equally a direct and proximate cause as fully responsible for the collision as the failure of said crew of train 71 properly to read order No. 3 or the imperfect and improper manner in which the same was prepared and delivered."

### PUTS SHOT IN BRAIN.

Despondent Battle Creek Hotel Clerk Kills Himself.

Despondent because he was not making the most out of life that he believed he could make, Henry C. Leighton, day clerk at the Bismarck hotel at Battle Creek, suicided by shooting himself through the head. Leighton, though only 36 years of age and apparently well paid for his clerkship, has been despondent for several days, declaring that his life was being wasted. After taking a bath, about 9 o'clock, Leighton began donning his attire. He had put on his underwear and trousers before suddenly jumping up and going to a mirror in his bedroom and shooting himself in the head just above the ear, with a revolver. Death was instantaneous, as his frightened young wife found upon rushing to his room after hearing the shot.

### NEAR DEATH IN PAW PAW LAKE.

Three Chicagoans Have Close Call When Boat Capsized.

Charles Taylor, Charles Leamy and George Morris, all of Chicago, were in a boat that capsized in Paw Paw Lake and all would have drowned but for timely action of other Chicago men who were witnesses of the accident. Taylor was struck on the head by the boat as he came up and sank for the second time before help reached him. The accident occurred 100 yards off shore in the presence of many bathers.

### VISITED BY BAD STORM.

Pontiac "Theater" Rained and Other Damage Done.

Pontiac was visited by a severe storm recently. There was high wind and some damage to awnings along the street. The Family Theater, quartered in a black tent adjoining the Hotel Clinton, was unbuttoned and the stage wrecked. The only thing left in position was the piano, which was filled with water. One of the employees of the show was struck with a piece of the falling stage while attempting to hold one corner of the tent down and a live electric wire barely missed him in its ascent.

### Airship Test Darns.

Fire from the explosion of a gasoline tank at the Oakland park, Kalamazoo, destroyed the tent in which the Strelbel airship has been housed, together with the sleeping tent of the aeronaut, Hamilton. An employee of the name of Bruno was burned about the arms in the rush out of the latter shelter. The airship had been removed during the afternoon for repairs in the open air and it was saved. The big roller coaster was threatened, but flames starting on it were put out.

### Teacher Hangs Herself.

Belle Donaldson, 35, teacher of Latin in Central High School, Detroit, committed suicide by tying a rope around her neck, attaching it to a bodpost and strangling herself to death. She had suffered from insomnia for several weeks, and inability to sleep drove her mad.

### Sons-in-law Saves Him.

Harry Gooley, aged 37, escaped being ground to death under a Michigan Centennial fast train at Kalamazoo by turning a complete back somersault from his bicycle when riding at full speed.

### Charlotte Carter Revived.

Charlotte Carter, having been revived by the efforts of the medical corps, is now recovering from the effects of a severe attack of cholera. She was found lying on the ground, unconscious, and was revived by the efforts of the medical corps. She is now recovering from the effects of a severe attack of cholera.

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## BEARS RAID TOWN.

Business Stops at Standish as Bears Breakfast at Grocery.

Driven from the lowlands by forest fires, a small army of bears invaded Standish, forcing a suspension of business for several hours and terrorizing the population. The bears were themselves frightened, and this made the situation more tense. The visit was made just as the stores were being opened for business, and laborers were on their way to the factories. The invasion was headed by a remarkably large specimen of a moose bear, followed by two cubs. They chose the principal street of the town for entry, and when they had driven all people under cover were held enough to stop in front of a grocery store and breakfast from a basket of turnips. This vanguard was followed by the main army of four good sized animals, but they refused to stop, racing through the business section in double file. When the inhabitants units had recovered from their astonishment a big hunt was organized and in two hours three of the invaders were brought back as game. More bears have been seen in that section this summer than for ten years. Farmers have suffered much loss from their depredations. A bounty of \$20 is offered by the county for every pelt.

## GASOLINE BURNS FATAL.

Woman So Terribly Injured She Could Not Explain Cause.

Mrs. Rosina Waters died in Lonia as the result of being horribly burned while lighting a gasoline stove. From her head to her hips she was cooked, the flesh dropping from her arms and body. Mrs. Waters was so fearfully injured that she was unable to tell how it happened. Mrs. Waters was 42 years old. She was married to Ed Fish, a former Pere Marquette engineer, of Lonia, and one son, Edward Fish of Durand, is a member of the Salvation Army there. The couple separated and she afterwards married Sidney Waters.

## Macabees File Bill.

To determine to whom the amount of an insurance policy for \$100,000 should go, the Knights of the Modern Macabees have filed a bill of interpleader in the Circuit Court at Port Huron. The policy was carried by James Cannon and at different times during his life, David Cannon, William H. Cannon, Mrs. Catherine Allan and Abigail Smiley were made beneficiaries, and the four parties all claim to have a right to the money. It is said that Cannon was mentally incompetent when he changed the beneficiary and this is left to be decided by the court.

## Baby Was in Trunk.

"Why, where's the baby?" asked Mrs. George Rowley of Port Huron, and while the parents, police force and neighbors were searching all over, the infant was lying helpless in a closed trunk, which the mother had just emptied. The little one was finally revived. It had been in the trunk for two hours.

## Suffocated in Diving Suit.

Marshall Townsend of Algonac, a diver, was suffocated in his diving suit at Marine City while inspecting the water works system. He leaves a widow and three children.

## Bitten by Battlemine.

William Marritt, while working in his hay field, four miles north of Lansing, was bitten on the hand by an immense rattlesnake which was concealed in the hay.

## Curse American Flag.

M. B. Morwood of Toledo was arrested at Kalamazoo because he was cursing the American flag.

## Brief State Happenings.

Gustave Swanson, aged 60, committed suicide by jumping into Muskegon lake.  
Dolar J. LaMay was appointed rural carrier at Coleman and Orpha L. LaMay substitute.

## At Alpena Robert Featham, aged 26 years, died from lockjaw, caused by his stepping on a rusty nail.

At Alpena fire completely destroyed St. Anne's French Catholic church. The fire is believed to have been caused by electric wires.

The body of an unknown man from which the head and hands had been cut, supposedly to prevent identification, was found in the woods near Blind river.

## The Donors Dry Goods Company's store at Lansing was partially destroyed by fire. Stock valued at \$65,000 is regarded as a total loss, with \$38,000 insurance.

C. M. Smith, a summer school student at the U. of M., forgot to fasten the door of his locker when he left his clothes there to take a bath in the gymnasium, and is out \$10 and a check for \$22.25, which he left in his clothes.

As the result of a school election in Battle Creek township, in which every step possible was taken to secure votes, Jerome W. Jordan, a respectable farmer of prominence, and his daughter, Miss Nina, were arrested on a charge of perjury.

Hiram Stoutenburg, an aged farm hand at Port Huron, is reported to be one of the heirs to a \$15,000,000 estate comprising 1,500 acres in the corporate limits of New York City. Four brothers and three sisters living in Michigan are said to be equally interested.

Ex-Congressman S. M. Stephenson, millionaire lumberman and brother of the United States Senator Isaac Stephenson of Michigan, died at his home in Menominee. His death resulted from a fall a few days ago as he stepped from a carriage. Mr. Stephenson was a member during the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sessions of Congress.

William Krick, 27 years old, who has been living on his father's farm near Reese, was found dead on the road fifteen miles from Bay City. An empty carbolic acid bottle told the story of his death. Trouble with his father is thought to have been the cause of his act.

Muskegon is in a fair way to see another interurban in the very near future, one that will be a connecting link that will unite Ludington and the upper Lake Michigan shore counties with the southern Michigan interurbans, forming one long electric line from the north to Detroit.

At the point of a gun two highwaymen held up a man on a hill south of Saint Ste. Marie and robbed him of \$200, threatening to blow out his brains if he offered resistance.

William Henry Harrison, a quiet character, 72 years old, who worked for years at Delta and refused to accept any pay from his employer, dropped dead on the street at Lansing from apoplexy.

At Ann Arbor Mamie Collins, 18 years old, was shot through the arm by a bullet from a small rifle as she was standing on the porch. A small boy had been seen lying Indian in the vicinity shortly before the accident.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1214—French defeated the Germans at Bouvines.

1263—Simon de Montfort killed at the battle of Evesham.

1291—Founding of the Swiss Confederation.

1498—Columbus discovered Trinidad.

1554—Florentines defeated the French at Marignano.

1619—House of Burgesses, first popular legislative assembly in America, met at Jamestown, Va.

1643—Cromwell victorious at Gainsborough.

1844—Conde victor at Friedberg.

1867—Ending of the war between France and Great Britain.

1876—Tuesdays killed at Samsack.

1885—Marquis de Dononville entered on his duties as Governor of Canada.

1890—Battle of Killcreek.

1894—Bank of England chartered.

1751—French and Indians besieged Fort William Henry, in New York.

1759—Montcalm repulsed Wolfe in the latter's attack on Quebec.

1772—First partition of Poland.

1779—Continental congress adopted articles of war.

1777—Lafayette made a major general in the American army.

1780—Maj. Gen. Benedict Arnold assumed command at West Point. Col. Sumter repulsed by British at Rocky Mount, S. C.

1794—Fall of Robespierre and end of the Reign of Terror.

1799—Ferdinand IV, of Naples restored.

1804—American naval force bombarded Tripoli.

1806—Francis I. of Austria declared war against France.

1806—Battle of Talavera.

1812—Plattsburg, N. Y., taken by the British.



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